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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/824,567

04/14/2004

Min-Jye Chen

250209-1200

6527

24504

7590

04/05/2007

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EXAMINER

WANG, ALBERT C

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2115

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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3 MONTHS

04/05/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/824,567

Applicant(s)

CHEN ET AL.

Examiner

Albert Wang

Art Unit

2115

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 March 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,5,8,9 and 11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,5,8,9 and 11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office action is responsive to amendment filed 18 February 2007.

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 30 March 2007 has been entered.

### ***Specification***

2. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-\*\* are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee, U.S. Patent No. 5,852,544, in view of Chang, U.S. Patent No. 4,886,979.

As per claim 1, Lee teaches a power line for connecting a peripheral device and a power supply of a computer, wherein the power line is an independent device able to be movably connected to the peripheral device and the power supply but not fixed on the computer (figs. 2-4, power lines 30 and 31 are movably connected to power supply 40 and to peripheral device (not

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shown)), the peripheral device having a first power port (inherent for receiving power), and the power supply having a second power port (port 12), the power line comprising:

- a main body with a first end and a second end (fig. 2, power lines 30 and 31 have first and second ends);

- a first connector disposed on the first end of the main body (inherent); and

- a second connector disposed on the second end of the main body (fig. 4, connectors 30a & 30c and 31a & 31c; col. 3, line 66 – col. 4, line 11), wherein the peripheral device is supplied with a direct current (DC) from the power supply of the computer after the first connector is plugged into the first power port of the peripheral device and the second connector is plugged into the second power port so as to electrically connect the first power port of the peripheral device with the second power port of the power supply via the power line (col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 12).

Lee, however, does not expressly teach the peripheral device as an external display monitor. Chang teaches connecting an external monitor to the power supply of a computer (figs. 3 and 4, computer PC3 supplying power to monitor MN3). At the time of the invention in view of Chang's powering a monitor from a computer's power supply, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that Lee's peripheral device may be an external display monitor. A motivation for doing so would have been to eliminate an AC/DC adapter for the monitor (Lee, col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 12).

As per claim 3, Lee teaches the power line according to claim 1, wherein the first power port of the peripheral device is a power inlet (inherent), and the second power port of the power supply is a power outlet (col. 4, lines 12-35).

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As per claim 5, Lee teaches a display system (figs. 2-4), comprising:

a peripheral device with a first power port (col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 12, power port is inherent;

a computer having a power supply with a second power port (DC power supply 40 with power port 12); and

a power line for connecting the peripheral device and the power supply of the computer so as to supply the peripheral device a direct current (DC) from the power supply, wherein the power line is an independent device able to be movably connected to the monitor and the power supply but not fixed on the computer (power lines 30 and 31 are movably connected to power supply 40 and to peripheral device (not shown)), the power line comprising:

a main body having a first end and a second end (fig. 2, power lines 30 and 31 have first and second ends);

a first connector disposed on the first end of the main body (inherent); and

a second connector disposed on the second end of the main body (fig. 4, connectors 30a & 30c and 31a & 31c; col. 3, line 66 – col. 4, line 11), wherein the peripheral device is supplied with the direct current (DC) from the power supply of the computer after the first connector is plugged into the first power port of the peripheral device and the second connector is plugged into the second power port so as to electrically connect the first power port of the peripheral device with the second power port of the power supply via the power line (col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 12).

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Lee, however, does not expressly teach the peripheral device as an external display monitor. Chang teaches connecting an external monitor to the power supply of a computer (figs. 3 and 4, computer PC3 supplying power to monitor MN3). At the time of the invention in view of Chang's powering a monitor from a computer's power supply, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that Lee's peripheral device may be an external display monitor. A motivation for doing so would have been to eliminate an AC/DC adapter for the monitor (Lee, col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 12).

As per claim 3, Lee teaches the display system according to claim 5, wherein the first power port of the peripheral device is a power inlet (inherent), and the second power port of the power supply is a power outlet (col. 4, lines 12-35).

As per claim 9, Lee teaches a peripheral device connected with a power supply of a computer (col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 12), the peripheral device comprising:

- a first power port (inherent for receiving power); and

- a power line for connecting the computer and the peripheral device, wherein the power line is an independent device able to be movably connected to the monitor and the power supply but not fixed on the computer (figs. 2-4, power lines 30 and 31 are movably connected to power supply 40 and to peripheral device (not shown)), the power line comprising:

- a main body with a first end and a second end (fig. 2, power lines 30 and 31 have first and second ends);

- a first connector disposed on the first end of the main body to connect with the first power port of the peripheral device (inherent); and

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a second connector disposed on the second end of the main body to connect with the second power port of the computer (fig. 4, connectors 30a & 30c and 31a & 31c; col. 3, line 66 – col. 4, line 11), wherein the peripheral device is supplied with a direct current (DC) from the power supply of the computer after the first connector is plugged into the first power port of the peripheral device and the second connector is plugged into the second power port so as to electrically connect the first power port of the peripheral device with the second power port of the power supply via the power line (col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 12).

Lee, however, does not expressly teach the peripheral device as an external display monitor. Chang teaches connecting an external monitor to the power supply of a computer (figs. 3 and 4, computer PC3 supplying power to monitor MN3). At the time of the invention in view of Chang's powering a monitor from a computer's power supply, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that Lee's peripheral device may be an external display monitor. A motivation for doing so would have been to eliminate an AC/DC adapter for the monitor (Lee, col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 12).

As per claim 11, Lee teaches the peripheral device according to claim 9, wherein the first power port of the peripheral device is a power inlet (inherent), and the second power port of the power supply is a power outlet (col. 4, lines 12-35).

### ***Conclusion***

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Lo et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,875,052

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5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Albert Wang whose telephone number is 571-272-3669. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:30 - 6:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas C. Lee can be reached on 571-272-3667. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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**CHUN CAO**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**